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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1871. NO. 280.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Advices from Paris—The City Excited and the Situation Threatening—Expected Revolt of the Army in Favor of the Empire—Agitation in Favor of Home Rule in Ireland—No Treaty of Alliance Between Russia and Germany—Difficulties About the Evacuation of the Occupied Departments of France—Bismarck Declares War Against the Church of Rome—Speech of the Pope—Gambetta Interviewed—He Repudiates the Notion of a Coup d'Etat—London and Japan Connected by Telegraph—Fatal Cases of Cholera in Paris and Konigsberg—Meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria a Pledge of Peace—Ministerial Crisis in Bavaria—The Presidency of France Offered the Duc D'Aumale, &c., &c.

Excitement in Paris—The Army Expected to Revolt in Favor of an Empire.

LONDON, August 16.—Advices from Paris say the city is excited, and the situation is threatening. Trouble is anticipated from various sources. Foster in the late speech declared that the Orleanist scheme is ripe for a coup d'etat now being matured by a proposition to have the army pronounce for a monarchy, which, it is feared, would establish a government not recognized by the Republic. He is hooted by monarchists. There has been a row between republicans and imperialists alike. A crisis is approaching.

The Agitation in Favor of Home Rule in Ireland—The Newspapers Discussing Tammany's Frauds.

LONDON, August 16.—An immense meeting was held last evening at Dundalk, Ireland in favor of home rule. Fully twelve thousand persons were present.

The Scott centenary was celebrated at Belfast by a banquet, over which Lord Dufferin presided.

The newspapers in the New York town-papers in respect to the finances of that city" are the subject of editorials in most of the journals to-day.

The trial of Dobson, like Tammany charged with scuttling an English ship, resulted in the conviction of the accused, who will be sentenced to-morrow.

No "Treaty of Alliance Between Russia and Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 16.—The Czar has informed General Leflo, the French Ambassador, that no treaty of alliance between Russia and Germany is in existence.

Difficulties About the Evacuation of the Occupied Departments of France.

PARIS, August 16.—Difficulties have arisen in Berlin in regard to the evacuation of the Departments of France still held by the Germans, and the French Government has in consequence refused to admit Austrian produce to the French markets until after the German troops leave France.

In the Assembly yesterday M. Rivet submitted a proposition for a resolution to be communicated with the Assembly by means of messages.

Church Festival.

ROME, August 18.—The festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin passed off to-day with the customary pomp. The sound in perfect transparency from the dome of St. Peters and many public and private buildings were illuminated to-night.

Ministerial Crisis in Bavaria.

MUNICH, August 16.—A ministerial crisis is imminent.

The Presidency of France Offered to the Duc D'Aumale.

PARIS, August 16.—It is reported the right wing of the Assembly offered the Presidency of France to the Duc D'Aumale and that he refused it.

Negotiations for the Evacuation of French Territory.

BERLIN, August 16.—The *Provincial Correspondence* denies the report that negotiations are pending for complete evacuation of France, but affirms that provocations offered Germany by French newspapers have not been on the two months' basis. It adds that if the French efforts to make early payments are fulfilled, and if the Ultramontane and other anti-German relations, the withdrawal of German forces from French territory will soon commence.

The House of Commons Pushing Business.

LONDON, August 16.—The House of Commons is rapidly disposing of the accumulated business before it. The customs and inland revenue bills passed to-day.

The miners' strike in South Wales is practically at an end. Operations have been resumed.

Cholera at Konigsberg—Meeting of the Emperors a Pledge of Peace.

LONDON, August 14.—In Konigsberg, Prussia, on the 14th instant, sixty-two persons were attacked by cholera and twenty-four died.

The meeting of the Emperors and their advisers at Gastein is generally regarded as a pledge of peace. The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs is friendly, and prognosticate an alliance between France and Russia.

London and Japan Connected by Telegraph.

LONDON, August 16.—Telegraphic communication is established with Japan. Messages have been sent from this city to Japan, and answers returned to-day.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 14.—The steamships Bremen and Donau touched at Southampton. The Bremen and Caledonia touched at Moville and Glasgow. The Lapland arrived at Southampton from South America.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 16.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93½; do '65, 93½; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 91, extra-interest.

PARIS, August 16.—Rentes 72 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Cotton steadier; middling uplands, 12d.

Red winter wheat 10s 8d. Corn—No. 1 mixed 30s. Lard 49s 6d.

Bismarck Declares War Against the Church of Rome.

The mails by the China bring the important news, entirely overlooked by the telegraph agents in London, that Bismarck has declared war against the Church of Rome. He has abolished by a decree just published the Catholic Bureau of the Department of Public Worship in Germany. The act of Bismarck is the final answer which he will make to the Encyclicals and Bishops who followed Dollinger, and had been excommunicated by the Pope. Their pretended supporters have all been forbidden by the States, and the whole of Germany are daily looking for a ruling which will be the death blow of the Church by the great Chancellor of the Empire.

Speech of the Pope.

At the presentation of an address to the Pope by the ultra-Catholics of Rome, His Holiness made a speech in which occurs the following remarkable passage: "Men have said that I am worn out and weary. True, I am weary from witnessing the impiety, immotive and disorder around me. I am weary of the insane offered day by day to religion in this city, which was wont to shine before the world as an example of faith and morals. I am weary of the oppression of the weak and innocent, of the persecution forced to ministers of the sanctuary, of the profanation of objects of cult, of the depraved generation; of all this am I weary in truth; but worn out and weary in the sense of being ready to surrender the cause committed to me by God, I am not, and I never shall be. I am ready for the struggle with iniquities and for turning back from the pursuit of that which is right; in this sense I am not worn out, and by the help of God Never shall it be that I become thus weary."

An Interview with Gambetta.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Spectator* furnishes an interesting extraordinary part of an interview with Gambetta. He declares, then, for the first time the Republican party feels sure of a majority, and of a decisive majority, not only in the towns but in the rural districts. The next appeal to the country, Gambetta says, will be a struggle of Republicans, by MacMahon, by the Princes of the Orleans family, or by Thiers, or by himself, the result is almost as certain to be a great Republican victory as any that can be certain in political history. Gambetta repudiates with scorn the notion of a *coup d' etat*. He declares that the constant appeal to force is the one great mischief of the immediate past, and nothing should induce him to sanction it. He says it would be as foolish as it would be criminal, for it would be quite certain to end in the ruin of both armies, he says, both the new and the old, is no doubt Republican to the core; but then the country is Republican too, and many in heed the Republican Army, which would result in calling for the aid of the army. He has evidently a contemptible fear that the Republican movement will pass on too rapidly, and in a way to alarm the Germans, Pru-sia might still interfere, but I gather that a considerable part of his evident desire to be moderate arises from his dread of that event. As for the future he declares there is no danger of a Clerical Germany without allies would be utter madness.

Cholera in London and Paris.

Advices from London state that fatal cases of cholera had appeared on three steamers, from the Cronstadt to Hull, but the English authorities were taking every means to prevent its introduction. The ships arrived at Hull yesterday.

Dispatches were received here announcing two fatal cases of cholera in Paris.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

The barometer remains sensibly stationary at the Rocky Mountains and Pacific stations, and the area of high pressure has advanced into Minnesota, with a rising barometer from central Lake Erie to Missouri and westward. An area of low pressure has developed over Lake Huron, and has advanced to the east-southeast, and is now in Eastern New York. The barometer, after rising considerably Tuesday night in the Ohio valley, is now again falling, and is lower than it was yesterday. The area of highest temperature extends this afternoon over Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and has reported from Louisiana and Texas, and from Arkansas to Lake Ontario, and quite clear, and threatening weather on middle and east Atlantic coast. Northwesterly winds, with clear weather, prevail from Minnesota northward and eastward. South and southeasterly winds are generally reported from the Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

No material change is probable for Thursday on the gulf coast. A falling barometer, with cloudy weather and local rains, will probably extend to-morrow over the Southern and Middle States. The area of lowest pressure will probably pass over Massachusetts to-night, and probably pass over Massachusetts to-night, and fresh winds from the southeast and northwest prevail from New York and on Thursday.

TYPHOON.

Four Hundred Lives Lost and Several Vessels Wrecked.

YOKOHAMA, July 31, *via* SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—There was a heavy typhoon at Kobe on the 4th inst. which caused a loss of four hundred lives. Several vessels were wrecked, including the Pride of the Thames. The captain, two mates, and the steward were drowned. The damage to property is estimated at $500,000.

NEW YORK.

Verdict in the Westfield Disaster.

The Company Responsible—Warrants for the Arrest of the Officers of the Company and the Engineer Robinson Issued by the Coroner—The Custom House Inspectorship Not Given to Mrs. Murphy—The Peach Crop Immense—Central Park Now the Great Sunday Resort—Movement on Foot for an American Line of Steamships to Antwerp, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1871.

NO PROSPECT OF CHOLERA.

The members of the Health Department of this city, think there is little probability of the cholera's visitation to this country this year. One physician says he no longer considers the cholera a matter of American interest, as it has now taken a turn and seems to be confined to Europe.

THE REASON WHY.

A committee appointed at the meeting of a call for a public meeting about the alleged frauds of the city accounts, say that the absence from the city of so many of the business men and leading citizens has necessitated a delay in every direction of the proposed meeting, but they promise to give public notice as soon as their preparations are sufficiently matured.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Coroner Keenan's jury in the Westfield case today rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, Andrew Coyle and others, died through the rupture or explosion of the boiler of the ferry boat Westfield, July 30th, 1871; that said explosion or rupture was caused by a flaw in the iron and by negligence of the engineer, Robinson, by carrying an over pressure of steam; that the company are responsible for the disaster, as the defect could have been detected if the Staten Island Ferry Company had had a competent superintendent, engineer and mechanics in their employ, and were therefore criminally negligent. We recommend the dismissal of Robinson, and the immediate prompt action in the matter. We also think that the government inspection is very imperfect as now conducted. There should be engineers of a scientific character appointed by the Treasury Department, similar to those of the Navy

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID M. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

ALTHOUGH our cable reports of the excitement in Paris and the imminence of the apprehended crisis are doubtless considerably exaggerated, it is not improbable that the notorious want of sequence of ideas which in the past has precipitated France into so many revolutions, may soon plunge her into another. What with Bourbon plotting, Orleanist ambition, Napoleonic intrigues and Communistic conspiracy, it would be a hard matter for a wiser and stronger man than THIERS to hold the country intact.

WITHOUT going into details, it is perfectly evident that there is something grossly wrong about the transactions of State Agent EVANS, who, it would appear, has drawn several hundred thousand dollars due the State from the Federal Government and retained the same for the period of three or four years. How such a thing could be suffered to run so long and nothing be said about it is well nigh incomprehensible. And it becomes absolutely necessary, even if EVANS is now ready to settle, that thorough investigation and exposure of all the facts be made. It is gratifying to know that Treasurer MACKEY, and his associates in the management of the State finances, are now engaged at this business. Let us know all about it, and the responsibility of so grave a matter be placed where it belongs.

WITHOUT intending to deny the extensive demoralization which has existed in France, or to question the need of reform, we have more than once lately mildly remonstrated against the exaggerated notions concerning the general deterioration of the French people, entertained by many foreigners as affording the most satisfactory explanation of their recent defeats and disasters. It is, therefore, with some satisfaction that we are enabled to quote the London *Times* in support of what we have said. That journal, lately remarking that many people believe that recent events have demonstrated an inherent inferiority in the French people to their adversaries, and even, a degeneracy which places them far below their ancestors, declared in substance that nothing is more imprudent than to prophesy and dogmatize on such a subject. France, it said, has been crushed in a war sustained under novel conditions, which modern science and material progress have introduced. The rapidity with which the events took place did not allow her time to rally after her first disasters, and the result was what we have seen. A like fate might fall upon any other nation which should permit itself to be surpassed by another in the newest developments of the art of war. We know, in fact, the *Times* added, that a great many people predict such a fate as destined to overtake ourselves.

THE reports of Generals HANCOCK and SHERIDAN in relation to the threatening attitude of the Indians, and the inadequacy of the force at hand to operate against them, should hostilities be unavoidable, render necessary one of two things—a considerable increase of the numerical strength of the army, or a withdrawal of the troops now disposed at various points in the Southern States. Bungling and incompetent as may have been the management of the Indian Bureau, and just as may be many of the causes of Indian complaint, it is not for a moment to be thought of that the families of our frontier settlers are to be left exposed to the torch and knife of the savages. It is doubtless true that our military forces on the plains are altogether insufficient for the performance of the work required of them, and it is equally imperative that they shall be made so. We have nothing to say here of the penny wisdom which has reduced our army to a skeleton footing. The question now is, how soon shall the troops now occupying the Southern States be removed—since no increase of the army is possible except through Congressional legislation. It is a question between Ku-Klux outrages and Indian atrocities. We know that the horrors of the latter cannot be exaggerated—we think the extent and character of the former have been. It will do no harm to trust to the old residents of the Southern States to keep their communities in peace, but when the Indian puts on his war-paint it is time to see that the guns are shotted.

THE inspiration and tactics of Tammany would seem to have reached Kentucky. The Louisville *Commercial* has statistical information from various quarters of the State, showing that at the late election the Democratic managers perpetrated frauds of the most astounding character. Figures are given to show that, upon the basis of the vote cast at the Congressional election last November, General HARLAN would have been elected, had the vote been perfectly fair. The intimidation of Republican voters, repeating, and the casting of fraudulent votes by minors, were practiced throughout the State. The Democratic party had the entire machinery of the election in its hands, and the appointment of all the officers at each election precinct. But, notwithstanding this systematic plan to defeat the will of the people, the Republicans carried every important city in the State excepting three. The present system of voting in Kentucky is *viva voce*, and the *Commercial* claims that, with a proper registration of the lawful voters and a secret ballot, the electoral vote of the State will be good next year for the Republican Presidential nominee; many Old-Line Whigs, Douglas Democrats, original Union men, and ex-Confederate soldiers, being utterly disgusted with the policy and practices of the Bourbons, but afraid to cast an open vote for the Republican party, lest they should be made to suffer in person or property.

THE Rev. Literary Larcenist BARROWCLIFF, of Ohio, is to be congratulated on his superb coolness during this extremely hot weather. Compared with his sublime frigidity, an iceberg is hotter than scalding water. Not content with being a purloiner of other men's intellectual property, which—like other members of his craft—he subsequently subjected to a process of defacement and destruction of the marks of proper ownership, in order to increase the difficulties of identification and detection, he had the acetic coolness, in forwarding his "poem" to the Zanesville *Courier* for publication, to transmit also a note in which he says: "I may have seen something similar to the above, but having read them first in a public assembly, I may justly claim originality." The deliberate impudence of this is absolutely unparalleled. We shall doubtless hereafter have a new line of defense from the noble fraternity of thieves.

"It is true, your honor, that I stole the coat, but I have worn it in public, and stated it to be my own. I think, therefore, I may justly claim it as mine." If this is the Rev. BARROWCLIFF'S theory of proprietorship, there is a wide field of operation lying open before him. MILTON never read "Paradise Lost" before a public assemblage—let BARROWCLIFF do so, and claim it as his own. So with BYRON, WORDSWORTH, SCOTT, TENNYSON, and our own LONGFELLOW, BRYANT, WHITTIER, and other singers and sayers—does not the preacher observe what illimitable realms of beauty invite him to possession and enjoyment? We trust the *Courier* will direct his attention to this matter, and at the same time obligate us by ascertaining what is his religious creed.

We have a fancy that he must be a believer in the doctrine of inherent depravity—he illustrates it so admirably.

DOCTOR GREELEY.

Amherst College lately conferred the academical degree of LL. D. on Mr. HORACE GREELEY, an act which has seemed to strike some newspaper writers as somehow, or for some reason improper. So much at least may be inferred from the manner in which a few of them record the incident, a slight sneer or a note of wonder being unmistakably disclosed in tone, if not in words. In the absence of all qualifications for setting these dissatisfied people right, we may say that to our poor apprehension the degree of Doctor of Laws seems to have been seldom more properly or more worthily bestowed. To confer on Mr. GREELEY the degree of M. A., that is to declare him a master of arts, would be manifestly improper. The editor of the *Tribune* is well known not to possess the kind of knowledge which the title suggests and implies, and the diploma testifying to such acquisitions on his part, would be the merest fiction, an affront to a man of his transparent sincerity and downright sense. For the same reasons to declare him a D. M., or doctor of music, or an M. D., or doctor of medicine, would be equally offensive to the recipient of the honor and to the public. Doctor, as the reader must remember, means a teacher, and all the world knows that Mr. GREELEY is competent to teach neither of those arts. With reference to his qualifications as a D. D., or doctor of divinity, it is not so easy to decide. He has written and spoken much on the subject of theology, and so well also that some people might be ready at once to concede the propriety of the title, were it bestowed upon him. If we mistake not, Mr. GREELEY has even preached occasionally. But in respect to the title, that fact is of no account, as the practice of the European universities proves that laymen as well as clergymen may be admitted to the degree. As, however, D. Ds. are usually assumed to have mastered certain subjects of study subsidiary to theology, which our great editor is known to be unacquainted with, we admit that the title could neither be conferred upon nor borne by him with propriety.

With respect, however, to the degree which has been actually conferred upon him we have no misgivings as to either the propriety or the expediency of the act. Those who sneer or wonder at the action of Amherst College probably fancy that in order to bear the title of LL.D. worthily one must have mastered vast tomes of statutes and reports, devoting ten or twenty years to the lucubrations of the famous lawyers from the Inns of Court down to KENT. A mere mistake. In the usage of the English universities the degree of LL.D. conferred in an honorary way, merely implies a desire on the part of the learned body to recognize some one or more of the various departments of human knowledge not comprehended in the professions. From the general character of the intellectual attainments which are usually intimated by the degree, it is sometimes conferred as a necessary preliminary to certain official positions, upon persons whose defective academical training would exclude them from other degrees. It is considered an especially appropriate mode of honoring a man who in some important or conspicuous field of activity has shown remarkable mental power and practical sagacity, including aptitude in gathering and applying all the knowledge of various kinds necessary for his purposes. Hence distinguished military men, colonial governors, etc., have been often honored by its bestowal. Mr. GREELEY, besides admirable sense and the mental grasp which fit him to be a legislator and a law reformer, is also a man of various knowledge. With thorough early training he might have been one of the greatest men of his time, and in spite of all disadvantages and drawbacks, he has lived a life of strenuous intellectual activity devoted to the interests of his fellow-men. In the course of his editorial career there are likely few principles of legislation, or morals, or government which he has not discussed in a way to instruct and direct his compatriots, and he has thus been an LL. D., that is, a teacher of laws, in the most comprehensive sense of the title.

Two or three weeks ago, we made mention of the extensive embezzlements and misappropriation of funds of which M. VICTOR PLACE, late Consul General at New York, was believed to be guilty. The statement was founded on a full report concerning the affair, which had been prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose and had been presented to and read in the National Assembly. In view of the circumstances under which the alleged crimes had been committed, the feeling of indignation called forth by the report was peculiarly bitter, and found expression among the members in language hardly consistent with the dignity and decorum of the Assembly. From the Paris correspondence of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* it appears that M. PLACE'S transactions are to be investigated in a court of justice with a view to his legal punishment. This determination seems to the latter writer not to be regretted on PLACE'S account, as his friends think it likely that, when all the facts shall have come to light, it will become apparent that he has been the victim of the rascality of others. His acquaintances in New York, it seems, are fully satisfied that M. PLACE is a man of integrity, whose incompetence for the duties he was suddenly called upon to perform exposed him to imposition. He knew no English, and was dependent on an interpreter, for one thing; and, then, it is intimated, that the late Consul has been made the scapegoat of certain parties in France, who, to put it mildly, are no better than they should be. This supposition is perhaps favored by the fact that M. PLACE, at present confined in the Mazas prison, is in such a state of mind that the restoration of his reason is doubtful, and consequently also his ability, at the approaching trial, to give such explanations as might shed light on the imbroglio. American rogues of the kind do not usually lose their wits.

About a week ago, referring to a letter addressed to the St. Louis Labor Congress by the editor of the *Golden Age*, in which he eloquently advocated the justice and necessity of giving women an equal chance with men to earn a livelihood by well paid toil—illustrating the dislike which some men have to the admission of women into their trade, by various instances which had fallen under his observation in his own business, that of printing—we were guilty of an unintentional injustice, in representing him as saying that many printers would "shatter the Fourth Commandment," by way of emphasizing their dislike that women ought not to set type. A marked copy of the *Golden Age* of August 12th, containing the letter in question, furnished by the courtesy of Mr. TILTON, lies before us as we write, and certainly the words "Third Commandment" are printed so clearly and distinctly that it is impossible for any man with half an eye to mistake them. Our extract, however was not taken from the *Golden Age*, but clipped from an exchange and printed exactly according to copy. Hence the compositor's share in the matter does not give us any compunctions of conscience, beyond a sincere feeling of regret that the error of another should have led us into a mistake. Our apology for quoting from second hand rather than from the original source is, that the second hand authority came, as indeed it often comes, first. Greater promptitude and dispatch on the part of the mailing authorities of the *Golden Age* is the best plan we can think of to enable us to preserve intact the Ninth Commandment, while commenting on our contemporaries of the editorial fraternity.

The proprietors of a "novelty store" in St. Louis were arraigned a few days since for selling lottery tickets. In their advertisements the defendants expressed that they were selling "a large assortment of jewelry and ornamental goods which they would sell at the uniform price of one dollar. The articles were divided into thirteen classes, each one distinguished by a letter. When a customer desired to obtain some article he had to "pay a dollar for an envelope containing five photographs, which were numbered to correspond with the different classes named. Before selecting any article from that class the purchaser had to pay down another dollar. The evidence showed that some of the photographs were blanks, and one witness testified that he had spent eleven dollars at the store, and would not get an article he got there for fifty cents. The defendants had a store as merchants, and had a license as merchants, but it was held that they did not carry on trade, but it was held that they did not carry on business as other merchants carried on theirs, and that they were nothing more or less than lottery dealers. Fines were imposed, and the establishment closed up.

The Pacific steamer arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong, brought fifteen passengers from Kempe, as well as twenty-three for this country. The fact shows that the passenger travel between western Europe and eastern Asia, in spite of all European efforts, is being attracted to the more interesting, speedy and convenient route, and increases the probability that henceforth it will augment until it becomes important. And if travel should follow this, light freights that need quick transportation will very likely be an accompaniment.

The contractors for the Philadelphia ocean steamships, the *Inquirer* states, are now placed in a position to give steady employment for nearly a year and a half to about two thousand workmen and laborers, and claim that the first steamer of the four will be launched in about one year from the 15th inst.; the second in fourteen months; the third in seven; the second in fourteen months; the third in eight months, and the fourth in sixteen months.

The enthusiasm of the three peninsulas which project from the north coast of the Greek Archipelago, a correspondent has discovered to be the home of gods, a community numbering seven thousand souls, composed exclusively of males. It has flourished, it is said, for many years, although no woman has ever been permitted or known to set foot in the country. The peninsula was anciently called Acte, now Monte Santo, and is forty miles in length and from two to nine miles across. It terminates in Mt. Athos, six thousand five hundred feet high, and between this bold headland and the coast is a beautiful plateau, clothed throughout with woodland, gay with flowers, rich with odors, merry with song birds, and canopied by the brightest of all-blue skies. To this secret paradise the sons, but not the daughters, of Eve are admitted, and such has been the custom as far back as history reaches, the peninsula being religiously guarded at all points against the approach of woman, for no matter how saintly she might be. The territory has been consecrated to a monastic confederation of Greek Christians. There have twenty-three convents, with innumerable hermitages, and not one of the monasteries dates its foundation later than the 13th century. The inmates are natives of every part of the empire where the Greek language is spoken, and are consigned to the sanctions either in infancy or in early life by their fanatical parents. The prohibition against women extends to the sex universally. No female animal of any kind is permitted in the territory. In selecting meat for the table the greatest care is taken to have it of the male variety, and a body of soldiers is employed to keep the sacred shores from being desecrated by the tread of any female whatever. Yet, in spite of all these stringent regulations the birds continue to mate, and feminine fleas and mosquitoes to rear their young to the everlasting scandal of all the pious old fathers on the peninsula. There are in the convents some good libraries, containing about fifty thousand volumes in all, and manuscripts seven hundred years old are by no means uncommon. Altogether these venerable male nuns have a jolly time of it.

One of the most interesting exhibitions of which this country has lately been the scene was the celebration, a few days ago, of the birthday of Italy by the Italians of San Francisco. The whole affair (except the day,) seems to have been managed with taste and judgment, and the effect was enhanced by the participation of a good many Germans and some Americans in the procession. Great fears were felt lest the Irish of the city should vindicate their religious fidelity, that is, "prove themselves pythodex, by apostolic blows and knocks." However, their priests did all in their power to prevent such intervention, by earnest exhortations beforehand, and, then, to make sure of the effect of their dissuasions, they prolonged the services in the churches so as to keep as many of the faithful as possible within the walls during the ceremony. Mr. Spivalo, the Italian orator of the occasion, deprecated the hostility of Irish and other Catholics as being founded on entire mistake. The Italians, he said, respect the spiritual independence of the Pope, but they do not recognize the right of the Catholic world to make Rome a political center. We may add that some Americans apparently need to have their attention directed to the point thus stated, as fairly comprehended it must remove the misapprehension under which they refuse their sympathy to a movement concerning which no difference of opinion ought to exist among us.

Four million dollars per mile is stated to be the cost of the London Underground Railway. The engines employed are not, as is generally supposed, specially arranged for the suppression of smoke, &c.—in other words, of what is commonly called the demon of pattern—but are the ordinary engines of the usual form, with the exception of two points. In the first place, they are so arranged that the exhaust may be, at will, turned into the tank in place of the chimney; and, in the second place, the engines are kept always up tight at a moment's notice. The plan of working these engines is as follows:—the road, it is to be borne in mind, not being a continuous tunnel, but a series of alternate tunnels and open cuttings, in the open cutting, the engines are run as on any other road, but as soon as a tunnel is reached the exhaust is turned into the tank, the fire box shut tight, and the engine run through by the accumulated heat in the furnace and boiler.

REFERENCE to the acquisition of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the final transfer of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, the Philadelphia North American says: "The contract does not cover all that was aimed at in the Southern road, defeated last winter and before in the Kentucky Legislature; but it grasps the northern railway business of Louisville and uses that as a feeder. The full operations of the transfer have to be seen in a variety of ways. It is enough for the instant that the resources of the Pennsylvania road are augmented by another addition."

A New York letter says: "A new railroad to Philadelphia has not only been projected, but is under way. It is to run across Staten Island, and thence through New Jersey, and will very materially lessen the time with the receipts and profits of the company owning the expedited steamer.

In no one thing has Iowa been making more rapid progress in the last few years, than in fruit raising. The best judges say that the apple crop this year, should no evil befall it, will amount to at least a million and a half bushels, or nearly three times as large an amount as in 1869.

The Old Rail Trade.

The *Iron Age* says: A trade has sprung up of late years to which the iron merchants and manufacturers of the past were total strangers, and the magnitude of which would surprise those who have not looked into it. The shipment of old rails to this port are principally from England, although occasional cargoes are received from Continental ports, and a few from the West India Islands and South America. To such an extent has the trade recently grown that demand is far in advance of the supply, and sales are made almost altogether to arrive, and on a gold basis entirely. The advantages to be derived from the use of iron for entering into how manufactures are, convenience of form and shape for piling and handling, superiority of metal for the purpose, and the heavy weights to which it has been subjected, and the facility of working with new rail mill and other machinery. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find cargoes of old rails transported across the Atlantic for re-rolling, and then shipped to all parts of the world, even to the rail mills of Pittsburgh, or Johnstown, or Danville, where they again enter into the same uses for which the iron was first intended. Old rails are also largely used for fine railroad axles and tool makers, and by manufacturers of fish plates and bars.

Encouragements to Louisiana Planters.

The result of somewhat careful inquiry in relation to the present condition and prospects of the Louisiana planters is given by the New Orleans *Times*, of the 5th inst., as follows:

Despite the unfavorable meteorological conditions of the early summer, the staples are quite promising. The cotton plant, which at first sight was regarded with such gloomy apprehension, has improved wonderfully in the last month. If the weather can be escaped, the product will exceed the estimate of a month ago. This, with the present good prices, which will be maintained until the crop is ready for market, is certainly a cheering and stimulating prospect to the planters, out of debt, and with a fair average crop, they have the means for the all energetic and vigorous application of their resources and labor. Last year the price of cotton fell below the figures at which the crop could be profitably, and supplies had not declined proportionately. This season is likely to open with remunerative prices, cheap subsistence, abundant crops, and an active market.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that "the shipments of breadstuffs from Philadelphia, are as large as our facilities will admit of. The huge grain elevator at Washington avenue wharf, that was once supposed to be adequate to our requirements, is now worked to the full extent, and is unable to satisfy demands. Merchants are obliged to decline business for sheer lack of the means of doing it. If we had two more grain elevators now ready we could give them full employment, and we hear rumors of other and serious importations. The stock in the new company is likely to have its works in readiness. The movements of the Pennsylvania Railroad are subscribed for the full amount of stock allotted them in the new company—three hundred thousand dollars—and they are pushing forward the enterprise. The Pennsylvania railroad is bringing forward now as much produce as can be handled, and could command as much more if needed of if the market could take it.

The English Opera Company's three weeks season at the New York Academy is to open on the 2d of October. The principal members of the troupe have already been named. The sopranos are Madame Parepa Rosa, Mrs. Van Zandt, and Miss Cora Dolby, who, we may add, is such a good looker as to be a good singer but a beauty. The contraltos are Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Miss Schofield, from Covent Garden, and Mrs. Alberto Fink. The tenors are Mr. Castle, Mr. Karl and Mr. Wm. Castle; the baritone is Mr. Aynsley Cook; and the basses are Mr. S. C. Campbell, and Mr. Lombardi. Mr. Muzio Morelli, Mr. Behrens and Mr. Carl Rosa has been at the cost of bringing over from Covent Garden the chief members of his company. For orchestra is also largely reinforced from London. The season will open with "The Daughter of the Regiment," and several new operas are in preparation.

FULLER reports concerning the reception accorded Prince Gortschakoff by the deputation of the Evangelical Alliance say that he repelled with emphasis the charge that Russia is intolerant, but rejected with equal warmth the theory that all sects ought to have liberty to propagate their creed at any cost to the multitude of souls. He pointed to proof of the evil consequences of such freedom. It seems also that he did not encourage the hope that the Russian nation would be made in the law prohibiting members of the Orthodox church from changing their ecclesiastical relations—a law which is now especially grievance in the Baltic provinces. He also denied that the Lutherans in those provinces are persecuted.

A CONFERENCE has been opened in London among the little circle of amiable men and women who have been persuaded to constitute themselves a "National Indian Association in aid of social progress in India," to the arrival of a Hindoo Brahmin to settle here himself the first, it is said, who has this trouble on British ground. It is a drawback that she cannot speak a word of English, but the Rajah observes that a little out of the way of an ordinary English education, there is not much to be gained on either side, and, as to the rest, he will be content with the colors of the rainbow, but scarcely able to walk, and sitting without an expression of face that is significant, as it is stated on, of the "beginning of a new era," but in itself it is rather a depressing than an enlivening object.

The number of dwelling houses erected this year in Washington city it is believed will exceed the number built last year, which was thought to be the most remarkable year in that respect in the history of the city. There is also a noticeable improvement in the character of the houses now going up. Last year there were a great many small frame shells put up for rent or for sale on speculation; but this season the new buildings are chiefly separate dwellings, intended for homes for those who build them, and ranging in value from $10,000 to $30,000.

Help for the Nervous.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram, which fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. Such is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is so justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the immediate certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The hot weather toward the close of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, inducing a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Usher such circumstances supply the nearly energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all bombs, it is the most salutary. It does not stimulate unduly, but it tones up, it braces their nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so their is no reaction. It has other properties more than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and moderate aperient, is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label, and the *fac simile* of the signature of the firm; see that the spelling is all correct, and then reject none of the genuineness of the article you buy. P. S.—Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A wealthy Chicago gentleman recently offered Dan Rice $100,000 for the famous blind trick horse Excelsior, provided he would accompany the noble animal to Europe and place him on exhibition. The Colonel declined, saying that next to his religion and his wife, he thought more of Excelsior than anything else on this earth.

At Heidelberg, in Germany, there is not a language, ancient or modern, without its competent professor to teach it to all comers. A Japanese student, unable to speak a word of German, found there on his arrival a teacher able to converse and give him lessons through the medium of his own language.

It is stated as a curious fact that of 26,000 victims of the yellow fever in Buenos Ayres, during the past season, nine-tenths of the number were men. The disease increased in virulence with changes in the weather, from the exposure of river mud, by a sudden fall in the river, with the stirring of the beds of filth, etc., all showing its dependence upon other causes than personal contagion. Of the three hundred and sixty grave diggers constantly employed, but one died, thus proving that the graveyard was the healthiest place to live in.

The machinery in a large iron works at Cincinnati has lately been connected with the engine, distant some rods, by means of an endless steel wire rope running over grooved pulleys. This is the first application of this method in the West, and is attracting considerable attention. The distance to which this can be applied ranges from fifty feet to two miles, and the cost is about one-fifteenth that of its equivalent in belting, and one twenty-fifth that of shafting. This is no longer an experiment by several thousand applications are now in successful operation there. In very many instances valuable water power is going to waste simply for want of an agent of this kind to overcome natural disadvantages and conduct the power to an eligible site.

The Labor Exchange of San Francisco, in consequence of erroneous reports as to the demand for female labor in California, states that five thousand girls are wanted to do general housework in the country in the United States. In the hotels and restaurants of San Francisco, it is asserted, thousands of Chinamen are taking the positions of white women, simply because the latter class refuse situations, in consequence of the romantic notion of securing husbands.

Statistics of ballooning during the siege of Paris, in the late European war, which have been presented to the French Academy of Sciences, show that sixty-four balloons left that city between the 23d of September and 28th of January last. They conveyed, besides the sixty-four aeronauts, ninety-one passengers, three hundred and fifty-four carrier pigeons, about 3,000,000 of letters and a large number of dispatches. Of these balloons, five fell into the hands of the Germans, two were lost at sea, and one crossed the North Sea and landed in Norway after a voyage of about 1,000 miles in forty-five hours.

Another bottle has been picked up on the northeastern coast, containing a paper purporting to give tidings of the lost steamer City of Boston. The writing was in pencil in the German language, and translated, read as follows: "Dear Persons—He who finds this bottle, if it possibly makes it's way to the land, will please send it to the Admiralty or an English barber. I have thrown similar ones which contain the tidings in different languages. They come from the sinking ship City of Boston. We got unfortunately in or among the—(ice, probably,) from which no one can be extricated." The paper contained no more for sale. Still another story is told of a bottle having floated ashore in the vicinity of Stockholm, in Sweden, not long since, containing a slip of paper stating that an explosion had taken place on board the City of Boston, and that she would soon sink, and all would be lost unless some vessel discovered them." A contemporary well remarks that such idle tales renew old griefs and give pleasure to no one.

Spoon Lake, in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Iowa, recently, after a violent storm, was discovered to be literally filled with fish, and whence they came remains an unsolved mystery. The fish have disappeared, but the lake still presents unusual appearances, indicative of active subterranean action. On Saturday morning last a sort of dull sound seemed to come from under the water and volumes of gas or smoke pulled out through a sort of mud volcano, the top of which reached a few inches above the water level. Every few moments the water for a distance of fifty feet in diameter, would boil as if it was again exposed, volumes of blue gas or steam shot into the air through a crater about a foot in diameter. The pulling, though irregular, occurred as often as every few minutes, and the noise was described as that which would issue from a locomotive when blowing off steam. Fish, almost dead from like the smoke of a coal fire, and smelt sulphurous. In the afternoon these remarkable features had disappeared, although the lake had not assumed its former condition, the water being of greater depth, and no clear as crystal.

There is a queer excitement near Newburyport, Massachusetts, in regard to the fresh water pearl fishery. The brooks in that region contain the fresh mussel, of which perhaps one in ten contains a pearl. Fishing for them is quite actively engaged in, and a few days since a gentleman exhibited in fishing eight fair specimens, the largest as big as a pea and so absolutely spherical in form that a Boston jeweler at first pronounced it an imitation, declaring it was more perfect than any of a hundred and fifty he had in his store. On further examination he reversed his decision and offered a handsome price for it.

PERSONAL.

In relation to the story of his having saved a child from a watery grave, Mayor Hall, of New York, says: "The newspapers have put me in a good deal of hot water lately; but I must disclaim the cold water here. Not only have so generously given me credit for, I think the story of my rescuing a child from drowning never beat of that of practical jokers, Alderman Jerome. I am an expert swimmer, and have often jumped off docks and other places and dished out drowning people, but I do not desire credit for such a cheap feat as that performed. The whole story is founded upon the simple incident of two little girls thundering in a brook. They were in no danger, and were quickly assisted out by any citizen present. The child I am now will punish the red pussy act of the Alderman in relating his yarn, I will chastise him as a child of Jerusalem ought to." Nevertheless the parents of the child saved have presented the Mayor with a gold headed cane, in acknowledgment of his brave deed.

Rev. Dr. Spring was ordained and installed pastor of the Brick Church in New York City, August, 1810. Eleven years ago he preached his half-century sermon, which was, however, not his last by any means, as he is the oldest Presbyterian pastor in the city. Now in the eighty-seventh year, though feeble, he was in his pulpit last Saturday morning, and at the close of the service Mr. H. N. Winter, a Sunday-school boy of fifteen minutes on the great changes in the religious world which had taken place during the fifty-seven years in which he had been pastor of the Brick Church.

Two facts in Earl Russell's life may be noticed. When he was young he was a weakly lad no one expected would live to be an old man, and for many years his weakness continued. But when he got to be sixty or seventy he picked up amazingly and gained health, and now he nearly reaches the age of four score—a greater age than any Russell has reached, it is said, for a century or more.

The Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, who has been selected as an arbitrator on the Alabama claims under the treaty of Washington, instead of Earl Russell, as previously reported, is sixty-nine years of age, and has for many years been a leader at the English bar. He has been in Parliament, and was solicitor general under Lord Palmerston. In 1856 he was created Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord Campbell to the Lord Chancellorship in 1859.

During the first siege of Paris one Sergeant Hoff made himself wonderfully serviceable to the Parisians, managing to bring in the helmet of a Prussian sentry every night as an evidence of his marksmanship. Paris went wild over the sergeant, and seriously proposed making him Generalissimo of the city in place of Trochu, and probably would have done so, but on the 21 of December he was captured. Paris, having got rid of Trochu, now denounced their late hero as a spy, and Trochu was dreadfully chaffed for issuing a special bulletin in his honor. The sergeant was transported to Paris, and the story of his imprisonment has reinstated him in the good graces of the Parisians.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—

R. J. McGOWAN,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—

Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,

SEVENTH WARD.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—

C. L. MAGEE,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—

A. J. COCHRAN

Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—

J. B. SWEITZER,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—

BEN. W. MORGAN,

Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—

A. H. GROSS,

Of the Twentieth ward,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. J. SMITH and SAMUEL FOSTER, under the firm name of SMITH & FOSTER,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be settled by W. J. SMITH.

W. J. SMITH,
SAMUEL FOSTER.

Coulterville, Allegheny county, Pa., May 20, 1871.

WILLIAM F. ROBB,

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, for nearly all the States.

Office: No. 149 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Prompt attention will be given to the taking of Depositions and the Acknowledgment of Deeds.

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Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or change. $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Fenson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
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Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
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Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.

At Less than Wholesale Prices.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
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AT
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We have just opened a large stock of New Goods, adapted to the early Fall Trade. We will sell at the very lowest eastern prices, and Cut Piece Goods in any quantity to suit purchasers, and earnestly invite buyers to call and examine our Stock, whether for the purpose of purchasing or not.

We keep everything in Dry Goods and Standard Notions required by a Retail Dry Goods Store, our Retail Business enabling us to keep up a full stock at all seasons of the year.

Particular attention is invited to the O. N. A., "Our New Alpaca." To these goods has been conceded by all who have examined them, superiority in make, color and finish, and we will satisfy any one that the prices at which we are selling them they are the cheapest by far of any in the market.

McKee, Murphy AND Co.
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Market Street,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVE.

NEW DARK CHINTZES,
JUST OPENED
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WHITE, ORR & CO.,
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W. VANKIRK.....Cashier.
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New Flannels of all kinds.
New Dress and Shirting Prints.
New Bleached Table Damasks.
New Unbleached Table Linens.
New Shirting Linens.
New Blue Linens.
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New Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
New English and Domestic Ginghams.
New White and Grey Blankets.
New Heavy Coverlets.
New Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Velve

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Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, being guarantee of ... per cent., are listed in N.Y., for thirty-six tons of coke in February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1871.

The placing of gilt-edge new five per cent. bonds with influential firms in this country and in Europe, and "no pressure" call for the remainder of the first issue of the five-twenty bonds, will have the effect of stimulating investment in good railroad bonds, which are higher rates of interest and are comparatively safe, and are selling at about twenty per cent. below the present market. Many of the new bonds are already well accredited abroad, and it may reasonably be expected that a considerable per centage of the amount of government 5-20 bonds redeemed in old and canceled by the Treasury Department will find its way into railway, municipal and State bonds, which will yield a larger income to the holder.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (new)	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113¾
Currency 6s	117½	117½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of 1881		118½
United States 6s of 1862		113¾
United States 6s of 1864		113¾
United States 6s of 1865		113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865 (new)		113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867		113¾
United States 5-20s of 1868		113¾
United States 10-40s		107½
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1868		113¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1869		113¾
Union Pacific Railroad		107½
Central Pacific Railroad		107½
Currency Certificates		115½

—Gold recovered from its apparent weakness this morning, and was steady at the advanced fraction. The gold interest payments on the government debt, on account of the 15-40 bonds, will be under $6,000,000, and there is no prospect, in view of the large absorption of gold for customs, if any increase in the supply until November, unless the Secretary should increase the sales. The New York *Express* thinks it evident "the gold market is at the mercy of 'Commines,' 'Syndicates' and 'Combinations,' and that cash gold can be profitably used to the detriment of the export trade of the country, by the consequent demoralization of the foreign exchanges, and in the ultimate condition of affairs the Gold Room is likely to be the scene of more activity, and possibly greater fluctuations, than in regard to the foreign exchange, it is a proper to state that they have been denounced to a considerable extent by the continued flotation of foreign capital in this country.

The import entries at New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise, for the past week, were $9,090,472, as against $8,214,146 for the corresponding week in 1870. The total imports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, were $5,390,713, against $3,278,742 same week in 1870. The exports of gold and silver were $727,500, against $2,-892,288 same week in 1870. The customs in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,952,789. The gold values of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New York, exclusive of specie, since January 1st for the calendar year 1871 to the 10th instant are $247,096,276, against $243,870,324 in same time last year, an increase of $37,225,952. The currency value of exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including goods re-exported, from New York since January 1st to the 9th inst., amounted to $142,990,796, against $115,005,753 for same time last year. The exports from New York of gold and silver coin and bullion since January 1st to the 10th inst. were $28,116,317, against $19,301,849 to same time last year. Increase, $12,267,679. The customs receipts in gold at New York since January 1st to the 10th inst. were $97,377,213, against $83,304,849 to same time last year. Increase $14,372,370.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the condition of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 16, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & H.						
Erie						
Reading						
Harlem						
Mich. Central						
Lake Shore						
Illinois Central						
Chicago & Rock Island						
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne						
Western Union Tel. Co.						
Ohio & Miss.						
Do. pref.						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Do. Scrip						
Do. Guaranteed						
Do. Preferred						
Pacific Mail						
New York Central						
New York Cent. Scrip						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Miss.						
Do. pref.						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Do. pref.						
Do. Scrip						
Do. Guaranteed						
Do. Preferred						
C. C. & I. C.						
N. J. Central						
Canadian						
W. U. Tel.						
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail						
Wabash						
Wabash Pref.						
Wells, F. & Co.						
Adams Express						
U. S. Ex.						
Gold						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	81
Philadelphia and Erie	30
Northern Central	57½
Catawissa, preferred	42½
Cat. Cross and Allegheny Railroad	31½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	70½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	124½
Schuylkill Navigation	30
Reading	97½

—James W. Kenney, broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Gas, Coal, Building, Market Improvement, Municipal and Railroad Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well secured promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day have been very heavy. The number of buyers in attendance is very large. The market is active and cattle are changing hands freely. Prices of common, which are very plenty, are lower than last week. Good are bringing about the same figures as last week. One bunch of Kentucky stock brought 5½c; these were extra cattle, and this is considered an outside price. The great majority of the sales are made below 5c. The following are the quotations: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 steer, $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,300, $5 25@5 37½; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 75@5 12½; bull s, stags and cows, 900 to 1,500, $2 50@4 50; stock steers, 900 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals continue fair. The market is fair and steady, with prices about the same as yesterday. The demand is greater than the supply, and sales are made about as fast as stock arrives. The following are the ruling prices: Extra, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 75; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $5 50@5 75.

Sheep.

The receipts fair. The market firm and steady, with no change in prices since our last. Most of the stock on sale is of a medium quality. The following are the ruling prices for the different grades as bought in the market: Extra, 90 to 100 lbs, $5 75; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 25@5 60; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50@4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 87½; poor ewe and scalawags, by the head, $2 00; lambs $ to $.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1871.

REMARKS.—There have been some slight changes in prices which we note below. There is little wool coming to this market, having been mostly bought up on eastern account. On the other hand a well informed wool grower assures us that from 50,000 to 75,000 pounds of wool can be purchased in his immediate neighborhood. If this be the case, this county is not an unfit place for a wool depot to be established. The following are the ruling prices of the market:

Common fleece.....@ Combing fleece.....@
Fine fleece.....@ Fine washed wool.....@
Unwashed wool.....@

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—There was a fair trade in pig iron, and the market ruled steady throughout the week at previous prices. Manufactured iron was steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.	
No. 1 Coldwater	$40@50 No. 1 mill..... $38
No. 2 Coldwater	34@36
COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.	
Missouri	50 Car-wheel..... $30@40
	40
STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.	
Foundry	30@35 Mott..... $30@35
	30
Charcoal	40@45
SCRAP IRON PER TON.	
Cast	$ 20@25 Wrought..... $ 10@15
	20
BAR IRON.	
Common	2 00 Horse-shoe..... $ 3 00@3 25
	2 50 Magnetic..... 3 50@3 75

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have little new or interesting to give the reader in relation to the markets. There has been few changes in prices for the past week, and it looks as if the same uniformity would prevail for some time to come. This is the dull season, rendered doubly so by the excessive heat of the past two weeks, which still continues, rendering business operations upon the streets rather uncomfortable. All the leading articles are unchanged in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, received by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,310	3,842	7,152
Apples, bbls	2,700	2,045	4,745
Cheese, packages	1,956	1,719	3,675
Corn, sacks	5,579	4,799	10,379
Wheat, sacks	3,497	4,501	9,056
Turkeys, sacks	19	17	36
Rye, sacks	534	472	1,006
Oats, sacks	7,391	9,194	17,185
Butter, packages	195	211	406
Bacon, pieces	1,166	3,610	4,776
Potatoes, sacks	483	949	1,432
Dried beef, pieces	47	46	93

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Receipts 66 barrels. The supply is in excess of the demand, and the market is weak at $7 00@7 25 per barrel, with a tendency to still lower figures.

APPLES.—There is a fair demand with regular sales: Sun dried, common refined 4½@4½c; pearls 8½@9c; peach 7½@8c.

BEANS.—The inquiry is light and prices are nominal at 90 c.

BUTTER AND PROVISIONS.—As remarked yesterday, the market is unsettled and hard to quote. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured 13@13½c per lb. Shoulders, sugar cured 10@10½c per lb. Sugar cured breakfast bacon, 12@12½c. Lard, tierces and bbls, 9½@9¾c; kegs and buckets, 10@10½c per lb. Mess pork in small lots, $14 75@15 00. Mess pork in bbls, $14 00@14 25.

The season is now far advanced and reliable Dairies are not to be obtained. Country lard sold at 9c per lb.

BROOM-CORN.—There is just now a dull market, and sales are reported at 6@7c for self-working and 5@6c for hand.

BROOMS.—The demand has improved, and sales are reported at $2 50@2 75 per doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Regular sales are made as follows: Half pound, $1 25; 1 pound, $2 25; 5 pound cans, $10 50; 10 pound cans, $20 per doz.

BRANDY.—State rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3; Apple brandy, $2 50@3 per gallon.

CANDLES.—Regular sales are made as follows: Star, full weight, 10c; short weight (by mould 16c per lb. Adamantine, full weight, 12½c per lb. Parlor, full weight, 10c per lb. Sperm candles are quoted at 40c per lb. Prices are controlled under a fair local demand. We are reported sales of the following grades: Star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 9½c; Parlor, full weight, 10c; Parlor, short weight, 9½c; Dairy, sale at 9c.

CANNED.—New Louisville Hydraulic pressed corn at $1 90@2 00 per dozen; Lima beans, $1 90@2 00; Johnson, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Cincinnati pickles, $1 50; Lancaster pickles, $2 00@2 25; Lancaster pickles, $1 50; Lancaster, $2 25@2 50; Lancaster, $3 00@3 25; quarters and pints, $1 50@1 75

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Right of Manufacturers to Affix the Names of Dealers to Their Products—The Governor of Montana Appeals for Troops and is Refused—Decisions of Interest to Steamboatmen—The Indian Authorities Anxious as to the Whereabouts of Mr. Brunot—The Building of a New Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh Recommended—The Old Buildings to be Sold, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1871.

Affixing Names of Dealers to Manufactured Tobacco.

The question having been raised by Collector Pullen, of the Cincinnati district, as to the right of tobacco manufacturers to affix the name of dealers to their products where orders were filled, having been referred to the Internal Revenue Department, Commissioner Douglass to-day decided that the law allows the proprietor's name to be printed upon these labels, instead of the manufacturer's. This, however, will only be allowed in those cases where the person claiming to be the proprietor is the owner of the factory, or has a legal right or title to the particular brand of goods manufactured, or where the tobacco, snuff or cigars are made expressly for the person claiming proprietorship. In either case the labels must be affixed before the goods are removed from the place of manufacture, and when once so affixed they cannot be removed or any others substituted therefor.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1871.

AN APPEAL FOR TROOPS REFUSED.

In reply to a letter of Governor Potts asking that more troops be sent to protect the settlers in Gallatin Valley, Montana, the War Department informs him that it is deemed inexpedient to comply with the request, both on account of the smallness of the force of troops available in that region and because the Indians seldom repeat their raids over the same ground.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Treasury Department has decided that when a steamer is propelled by both high and low pressure engines, she is prohibited under the law from having Ward's low pressure paddles upon her paddle boxes. The penalty for violation of the above is forfeiture of the steamer. The department has also decided that where the commander of a vessel is incompetent, in part owner, he cannot be deposed as captain and replaced by another commander by the action of the other owners, without an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, even though the portion owned by such captain is but a small fraction of such vessel.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF MARINE HOSPITALS.

Dr. Woodworth, supervising surgeon of the Marine Hospitals, has made a report to the Treasury Department of the inspection of hospitals in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Evansville and Cairo. The most important recommendation made in the report is the disposal of the present Marine Hospital and adjoining buildings at Pittsburgh, and the building of a new one some distance from the city. The condition of the hospitals are generally good.

WHERE IS FELIX R. BRUNOT?

A telegram was forwarded by the board of Indian Commissioners to-day to the agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Portland, Oregon, requesting information relative to the whereabouts of Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When last heard from Brunot was going up Columbia river to visit the Umatilla reservation.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

The Bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury Department is now engaged in the printing of supply of internal revenue stamps to comply with the demand of the service until the first of October, at which time it is expected new stamps from designs approved by the late Commissioner Pleasanton will be ready for issue.

OF INTEREST TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has decided that national banks designated as depositories for the new loan are not obliged to hold reserve upon funds paid into the bank upon subscriptions to that loan and deposited to the credit of individuals, but the money is approved by Mr. Boutwell, but does not apply to any of the Government deposits.

AMORTIES OR PLEASANTON REVISED.

On the 16th of March last the late Commissioner Pleasanton decided that any writing, whether called a receipt or otherwise, which contains a contract to continue in force any policy of insurance which has not expired, is subject to stamp duty. Commissioner Douglass, on the 16th instant, in a letter to Chairman Ways, of Fairfield, Conn., reversed this decision, and holds that any written contract made in the form of a receipt or otherwise, which renews or continues in force, requires the same stamp as the original policy, whether the renewal of the receipt is given before or after the expiration of the policy.

Speaker Blaine.

Speech at Saratoga Last Night.

Republican and Democratic Rule Contrasted—Democratic Weapons in the Canvass of 1872—Money in the North and Terrorism in the South.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 16.—Mr. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was this evening serenaded at the Union Hotel. Upon appearing, people were present. When Mr. Blaine appeared, he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He was introduced by Wm. A. Sackett, After returning thanks for the personal compliment, Mr. Blaine would on to say that it seemed to him there never was a time when there was less need of a speech, or when facts of public record carried with them their own argument. The two great parties must be judged, not by their professions, but by their acts. The facts are in full power in Washington, the Democrats in New York. There is no need to draw the picture which the brave of facts present. Every intelligent mind knows that on Washington's every dollar of unexpended is applied to paying the national debt, while in New York every dollar that can be wrung from the people, parents is applied to the benefit of a private "ring." Since the inauguration of Grant, two hundred and fifty millions of the debt have been paid, and this payment has been made while taxes were repealed, yielding eight millions per annum. Without the aid and leadership of Tammany, it would be impossible for the Democrats to carry New York, and without the State of New York the election of 1872 is not worth recounting.

The power of Tammany, with its money in the North and the power of terrorism in the South, are the weapons relied on by the Democrats to carry the national contest next year. Let the people of the North should have peace to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land. The united millions of the participants for the Presidential nomination of the Democracy would produce peace in the South.

This brings to a head the question of the new departure. What is the new departure? Why, certain constitutional amendments have been forced upon party adopted and ratified, the Democracy professed to abide by them in several instances. Every Democratic members of Congress and Senator opposed the resolutions in the House declaring those amendments to be of binding force. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, discovering that this was incipient rebellion, called a halt, and the party in the North generally shrieked, resolving upon the whole that they would agree to submit to the constitution of the United States; and this law-abiding spirit being so unusual with that party, the acceptance was hailed as constitutional obedience so novel, they with one consent called it "new departure." But we must be pardoned for a little uncertainty as to the sincerity of the new departure until we see it bear fruit. We will judge the tree by the fruit, best, yet all the while be tortured with distrust. When every man in the United States enjoys full right, under the Constitution by the co-operation of the Democratic party, then we shall have faith in the sincerity of this sudden conversion.

He pointed to Democratic rule in New York as false to the first principles of religion, and as sinning a deadly blow at American liberty in attempting to interfere with the Orange procession, and demanded for Protestants and Catholics alike the right to celebrate their anniversary in peace. With the course of the Democrats he contrasted the policy of the Republican party, and was true to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence as to the law and constitution. He also referred to the foreign policy, which was one of peace, and its history continued up more splendidly in chapter four, which recorded the treaty of Washington. Our differences with England were graver than those which existed between Prance and Germany, and when we had settled on a wise and Christian spirit questions which might have led to a greater war than that just ended in Europe.

The speaker concluded with a glowing description of the success and prosperity of the country under a Republican administration. He pointed to the South with a confident wish that a constitution perfect in all its elements of civil rights and personal liberty, increasing financial confidence, and a nation of free men might be the happiest and most prosperous on the globe.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

George Slaughter, colored, cook on the steamer Sandy, while kindling a fire in stove at Louisville Tuesday afternoon with coal oil, the can exploded, burning Slaughter in the face and breast very badly. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before he was dangerously burned, as the boat took fire.

A drought of many weeks at Terre Haute, Ind., and vicinity, was broken yesterday by a heavy rain, accompanied by high wind, which did considerable damage to property.

Reuben Haig, clerk in a dry goods store at Gallipolis, O., was arrested by a Government detective yesterday, and a lot of counterfeit currency found on his person.

George Fleming, a lad of thirteen, was thrown from a freight train at Lena, Ill., yesterday, ran over and fatally injured.

George Linn, of Chicago, was killed at Gibson station yesterday, while hunting, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The third regatta of the Madison Yacht Club, postponed from the 9th on account of lack of wind, came off yesterday afternoon on Lake Mendota. The course was twelve miles, and ten boats entered. The Marion was the winner in the first class; the Lady of the Lake the second in the same class; the Marion 2:15, Lady of the Lake 2:24. In the second class Extension was the first prize, Nonpareil the second, and Tustee the third.

The fire in the coal mine at Marsh Chunk is about extinguished, and if nothing occurs to prevent, work will be resumed in the breakers to-morrow.

The steamer Allemania, from Havre, arrived at New York yesterday.

There was a very heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain at Richmond, Ind., yesterday, doing great damage. Many stores were flooded, and the streets were for a time impassable.

CRIME.

Murder Near Bagdad, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—A white man named Cook was found lying dead near Bagdad, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, yesterday. From the marks of gunshot wounds on his head it is evident he had been killed with a shot-gun in the hands of some person unknown, supposed to have been concealed in the bushes. Every effort is being made for the discovery of the murderer.

Hangman's Day at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kansas, August 16.—To-morrow is the day for hanging Mrs. Scales and Ford, for the murder of the former's husband in November, last. An effort is being made to have their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, and numerous petitions are being sent to the Governor, but it is not believed he will interfere. A gallows has been erected under a building in the jail yard. The sheriff invited the County Commissioners, as arranged that no one outside the county can see what is transpiring.

LATER.—Gov. Harvey has just commuted the sentence of Mrs. Scales and Ford to imprisonment for terms of life. The sheriff will take them to the penitentiary at Leavenworth to-night. The Judge and jury in the case are circulating the petition for commutation, and refused to sign the petition for the Governor's considerable surprise in felt at the Governor's course, as they confessed the crime, and there were no extenuating circumstances.

ST. LOUIS.

Speech of Senator Morton.

A Roland for Schurz's Oliver—Mission of the Republican Party—What It Has Accomplished, and What It Has Yet to Do—No Chance for a New Party for Years to Come—Amnesty—Civil Service Reform, &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 16.—Senator Morton, of Indiana, spoke at the Temple to-night, to one of the largest audiences ever congregated in St. Louis. Hon. T. Blow presided, and the platform was filled with a large number of the most prominent and influential Republicans in the city. Quite a number of ladies were present. During the day Mr. Morton was called upon by Senator Schurz, Governor Brown, and many other prominent and distinguished citizens. Mr. Blow introduced the speaker with a few remarks in reference to the coming struggle for the Presidency, giving a few of the most prominent characteristics of the Republican and Democratic parties, and laying much stress upon the importance of the approaching contest.

Mr. Morton opened by referring to his visit to St. Louis in the early part of the war, in behalf of some Indiana regiments, and then passed on to that subject. He said: I am a Republican and belong to that party because I believe its principles the best for the interests of the government; because it is the party that saved this government, and I believe that the best and highest interests of this country now are dependent upon continuing the party in power [a confession that the Republican party has had difficulties to encounter. One is that it has accomplished such gigantic things within the last ten years that great things are consequently expected of it, and some of its members are not satisfied without the Republican party is doing some new and great reform every day, unless it has some great victory to register at the end of every week or month. If we shall succeed in consummating all that we have undertaken; if we shall secure to this country for all time the true results and fruits of the war; if we shall establish peace in all the States; if we shall secure to the people of all the States equal rights before the law, we shall have accomplished a great work—more than any other party in the country or any other country has accomplished.

Our enemies are artfully whispering to us that our mission has been performed; that our duty is done, and that we may rest upon our victorious arms. The interests of the Republican party will not be performed, if it can be said to have a special mission, until in all parts of this country the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments shall be accepted, not only in letter, but in spirit, until it shall be considered a fact for the good of the nation's prosperity, but because all parties agree that they are right, and to be the fundamental law of the land. New questions will spring up from time to time, and we should try to dispose of them as they come; but we should not have too many irons in the fire at one time.

The Republican party is the great Reform party of this country. It has accomplished more and greater reforms in the course of ten years than all the parties that have come before; but we have done one thing at a time; and when we have done one great work, we have taken up the next, and so we shall go on; and those reformers who think the Republican party is not traveling quite fast enough for them, can ask them if there is any other party that can go to that promises any reform at all? The spirit of progress and reform is the essential spirit of Republicanism, and we shall enact the great reforms required for this country from time to time as the people are ready for them, and as the condition of the nation and the world demonstrate their necessity. Therefore I say to all reformers, be not impatient; you have more to hope for in the way of reform from the Republican party than you have from any new party that can possibly be formed.

New issues are not made to order. There is no man in this country that has got capacity enough to build up a party, four to there are set of men that have that capacity. Great parties spring from great public events, or they come from the inevitable condition of the country or the state of public opinion. The Republican party was created by the necessities of the times; the Democratic party was created by the compromise—that great breach of faith that stands out in the history of the country. That was in fact the beginning of the war, and I tell you no other party can take up the work and improved finer to Abolitionists, false to its principles, and until the public mind is satisfied that the reforms of the nation can be accomplished except by the formation of a new party.

There are not two parties in this country now, and there will be but two parties for some years to come. What a decade may do—what twenty years may do—we cannot tell; but the party of nullification, which was being a third party formed with any great national character during the next two, four or five years. It is, therefore, simply a choice between the Republican and Democratic parties. Every read that leads off in Democratic ranks is one who must into the Democratic party. Everything that tends to weaken the Republican party tends to strengthen the Democratic party. It is of no difference whether it is intended in that war or not; that is the dangerous spread, and inevitable it. Whatever weakens the Democratic party strengthens the Republican party.

The Senator then passed to the subject of amnesty, and said but one disability now remains upon those engaged in the rebellion, and that is that which will be taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and afterwards committed perjury by engaging in rebellion shall be eligible to hold office. Jedi Davis has as much right to vote in Mississippi as any man in the state, or any man in this country. If the fourteenth amendment is not very large, but more than thirty thousand men who took an oath as a member of the Senate of the United States, I have never refused to vote to relieve the disabilities of any one who has since that time acted with the Democrats in good faith, and I am prepared to continue to vote in that way with some exceptions.

Mississippi as any man in the state, or any man in this country. If the fourteenth amendment is not very large, but more than thirty thousand men who took an oath as a member of the Senate of the United States, I have never refused to vote to relieve the disabilities of any one who has since that time acted with the Democrats in good faith, and I am prepared to continue to vote in that way with some exceptions.

I am opposed to universal amnesty at this time because in addition to being a rebel, he had been a very bad guerrilla. But, my friends, there is a class of men whose case I think of that rebellion whom I would never vote to relieve. I do not refer to the masses of those who are misled; those who were conscripted into the rebel service, but I refer more particularly to those men who were in the Congress of the United States and took an oath to support it and organized a rebellion; those who had been educated by the Government at West Point and Annapolis, and then left our army and carried their swords over to the rebellion. So far as that class of rebels are concerned, I shall not be one who will vote to relieve them. As far as general amnesty for others may be concerned, I should be a extremely slow [but to the ambitious leaders of the rebellion—such men as Davis and Toombs and Breckinridge—those who made a great fortune—those who were, at which more than four hundred thousand men were buried; who made more than a hundred thousand widows and more than three hundred thousand children orphans; those men who sinned against light and knowledge, and who have committed the greatest crime of this or any other century, I will never vote to take from them the last particle of disability that can be imposed upon them. Justice demands that the penalties inflicted for the crime of all the differing and sorrow. Punishment has been inflicted; amnesty has been granted by the people in the most generous spirit, and now the last thing to mark treason as a crime, even as a misdemeanor, is the removal of disabilities from those men that I have spoke of ineligible to office; and I say if we were to turn around and admit them to office in Congress or in United States, and I tell you they will come if you will remove the disability—if we were to admit such men as Davis and Breckinridge to the Senate, then we should stultify ourselves; we should say that after all there was no crime in the rebellion; we should say to future generations, there is no crime in trying to overthrow the government, and that is the precedent we shall establish on the subject of amnesty. I will never vote for universal amnesty. I may be alone in that view, but I will never vote for it myself, and I will not ask other loyal men to sit in the Senate of the United States by the side of Jeff Davis, Toombs and Breckinridge. I will then we should stultify ourselves; we should say that after all there was no crime in the rebellion; we should say to future generations, there is no crime in trying to overthrow the government, and that is the precedent we shall establish on the subject of amnesty. I will never vote for universal amnesty. I may be alone in that view, but I will never vote for it myself, and I will not ask other loyal men to sit in the Senate of the United States by the side of Jeff Davis, Toombs and Breckinridge. I will not be one who will vote to relieve them. As far as general amnesty for others may be concerned, I shall be extremely slow [but to the ambitious leaders of the rebellion—such men as Davis and Toombs and Breckinridge—those who made a great fortune—those who were, at which more than four hundred thousand men were buried; who made more than a hundred thousand widows and more than three hundred thousand children orphans; those men who sinned against light and knowledge, and who have committed the greatest crime of this or any other century, I will never vote to take from them the last particle of disability that can be imposed upon them. Justice demands that the penalties inflicted for the crime of all the differing and sorrow. Punishment has been inflicted; amnesty has been granted by the people in the most generous spirit, and now the last thing to mark treason as a crime, even as a misdemeanor, is the removal of disabilities from those men that I have spoke of ineligible to office; and I say if we were to turn around and admit them to office in Congress or in United States, and I tell you they will come if you will remove the disability—if we were to admit such men as Davis and Breckinridge to the Senate,